SOLVING THE SHOT SEQUENCE AND
MATCHING THE POLICE DICTABELT WITH THE ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER FILM

To Harold Weisberg
Best Wishes
Roy L. Schaffer

Abraham Zapruder's camera a Bell & Howell, Model 414D, Executive Series (Serial Number AS 13486) had the capabilities of three different lens settings (Normal, Wide, Telephoto). Zapruder had used the telephoto lens the day of the assassination. The camera's speeds ranged from 10, 16, 20-24, 32-40 frames per second. In a letter dated February 3, 1964 tc Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission, the FBI laboratory determined the average speed of the film shot the day of the assassination to be 18.3 frames per second if the speed range was set at 16. The FBI laboratory using the 16 setting calculated the film speed at ten second intervals throughout the entire running time of Zapruder's fully loaded camera. By using several rolls of film in his camera the laboratory found that the speed of the camera when fully wound ran at a speed of 18.1 frames per second (fps) for the first ten seconds and gradually increased to 18.3 to 18.5 frames per second for the next twenty seconds. The film speed then gradually decrease to 18.1 frames per second for ten seconds until the final twenty seconds; after that the film runs at an average speed of 17.6 to 17.9 fsp. On December 4, 1963 Zapruder stated in a sworn affidavit that was sent to the FBI that he had set his camera speed at the 24 setting and the camera was fully wound on the day of Kennedy's assassination. After checking both the 16 and 24 settings it appeared that something was wrong, I noticed by using both setting it was impossible to match the police dictabelt and Zapruder film with all known assassination theories. After descarding the theory of 18.3 fps (0, 30.378, 106..689, 15.006) in went to Dealey Plaza. There I used the same model movie camera as Zapruder and shot film from the same location as Zapruder at passing traffic. After comparing footage with the actual Zapruder film and sound sequences on the dictabelt I discovered by using the calculation of 18.3 fps +20%* (0, 24.302, 85.351, 12.004) and starting at Z-208 the results match one scenario. The results were Z-208; 232+4=236; 317-4=313; 333-4=329 thus matching my scenario with both the Police Dictabelt and the Zapruder film. The reason I used Z-208 as my base was based on two factors. The first, it appears that President Kennedy continued to wave to the crowd up until frame Z-207. At

*20%--The 20% differential possibly can be expained by the dictabelt being a copy, the setting on the Zapruder camera was probably set at 24fps, but the dictabelt copy appears to have ran just a bit slower than the original

that point President Kennedy could no longer be seen because he disappeared behind the Stemmons road sign. Based on his movements after coming from behind the sign it appears that, the President was shot at Z-208. The second reason for reaching this conclusion the Zapruder film had been spliced and frame Z-208 was cemented at the top to the bottom half of Z-212. Why? The official reason given to the public was that an unexperienced film technician had accidentially cut the film at that point. Hogwash! The real reason I believe the frames Z-209-211 were destroyed was to hide something sinister. It just doesn't make sense to pay a quarter of a million dollars for a film and have an unexperienced film technician handle it. The sinister reason for splicing the film President Kennedy was shot at Z-208

In deciding upon my scenario I considered that only two bullets were fired from Oswald's rifle by the sniper and one empty cartridge was left at the murder scene as a "calling card." The reason for reaching this conclusion was based on one of the three 6.5mm shell casings left on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository being badly dented at the top of its rim which would cause it to misfire. The reason for saying this, it would have been impossible for an empty shell casing to receive such a dent from falling on a wooden floor after being ejected. It seems most likely that the empty cartridge was dented earlier after being fired from Oswald's rifle.

The next issue that needs discussing, Was the "Single-bullet" theory correct? It appears that this issue can be settled by the Zapruder film. Governor John B. Connally after viewing twenty-two individual frames of the Zapruder film at his Texas ranch house firmly believed that he was shot at Z-234. Life Magazine, November 24, 1967, A Matter of a Reasonable Doubt thoroughly discussed the "single bullet" theory. The article concluded that if the single bullet theory was correct Governor Connally had to be shot before frame Z-230. By Connally saying that he was shot at Z-234 he became a major detriment to the single bullet theory.

Another issue that needs discussing comes from Josiah Thompson, writer.

Thompson had established the minimum mechanical firing time of Oswald's rifle to be 2.3 seconds. If a conspiracy existed a minimum of 42 frames would have to transpire between each shot using Oswald's rifle if the setting on Zapruder's camera was 16. If President Kennedy and Governor Connally were shot in a frame span of less than 42 frames, a conspiracy occurred. This is why the Warren Commission stated that Kennedy and Connally were struck by the Magic bullet CE-399. If the Commission didn't stick to their theory, an accomplice or accomplices would have to be added to the scenario. This placed the Commission in a serious bind. To maintain that Oswald was the lone assassin, it would have to stick to the theory that the bullet that struck the President also struck the Governor. If the Commission did otherwise, it would have to add another bullet to the scenario. The Warren Commission "tip-toed" around this issue, and struck with its original findings, even though the Commission was once split over this issue. My findings stated in depth on Chapter IV indicate that the single bullet theory was wrong and the President and Governor had been shot by two separate bullets (Kennedy Z-208; Connally Z-234).

The Commission said that Oswald had fired all the shots from the sixth floor, but was this true? If the sniper had fired the first shot at Z-208 the bullet that struck the President in the back would have exited through his chest, but this did not happen. This is why I believe Oswald shot President Kennedy in the back with his .38 revolver at Z-208 from the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository. My conclusions are further based on Oswald being on the front steps; having one bullet fired from his revolver unaccounted for, and the actual trajectory of Kennedy's wounds. (back and throat) ; and the bullet mark on the Presidential Windshield (Z-207-Z-222).

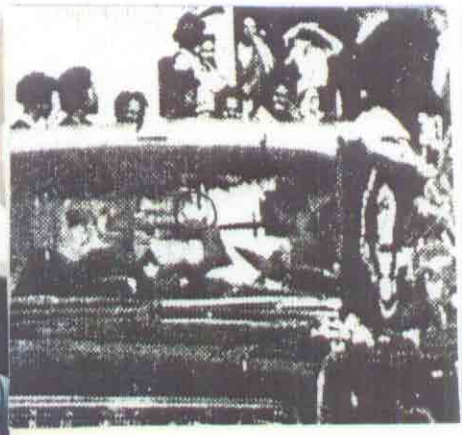
After reaching a conclusion about the first shot I had gone to the TSBD to see what view the sniper had (a plastic shield is placed around the sniper's lair so it was impossible to be at the sniper's position) however, by using the window next to the sniper's lair I began to get an adequate idea of what position the sniper

had been in when when he shot the President. If the sniper was in a knelling position he could have fired Oswald's rifle at Z-210 , but the sniper was not in that positon because only a small portion of his torso could be seen by witnesses below at Dealey Plaza. Witness testimony said the sniper was looking directly at the triple overpass, the only way the sniper could give that impression to witnesses below the Depository was to be in the squatting position. In this position the sniper would have to wait a little longer to get off a shot. Based on Connally's testimony and the bullet mark on the top portion of the crome strip of the Presidential windshield I believe the sniper fired two shots from the sniper's lair at exactly Z-234, Z-328. This scenario can be confirmed further by the magic bullet CE-399 , and the bullet fragments CE-567, 569 being found after the assassination in the front of the Presidential limousine. As to the identity of the sniper, this issue will be briefly handled in Chapter VI, obviously the sniper was not Oswald, since Oswald was on the front steps of the Depository.

Finally, I believe that because the ambush wasn't working Secret Service Agent William R. Greer made the decision around Z-230 to shoot the President from the front of the Presidential limousine at Z-313 with a revolver. This can be confirmed by seeing the barrel of the revolver in the side wing of the limousine, and the puff of smoke coming from the Presidential limousine at Z-313.

After the First bullet struck the inside of the Presidential windshield directly in front of Agent Greer at Z-208, Greer quickly looked over this right shoulder. Greer continued to observe the president through the center view mirror until Connally was hit.

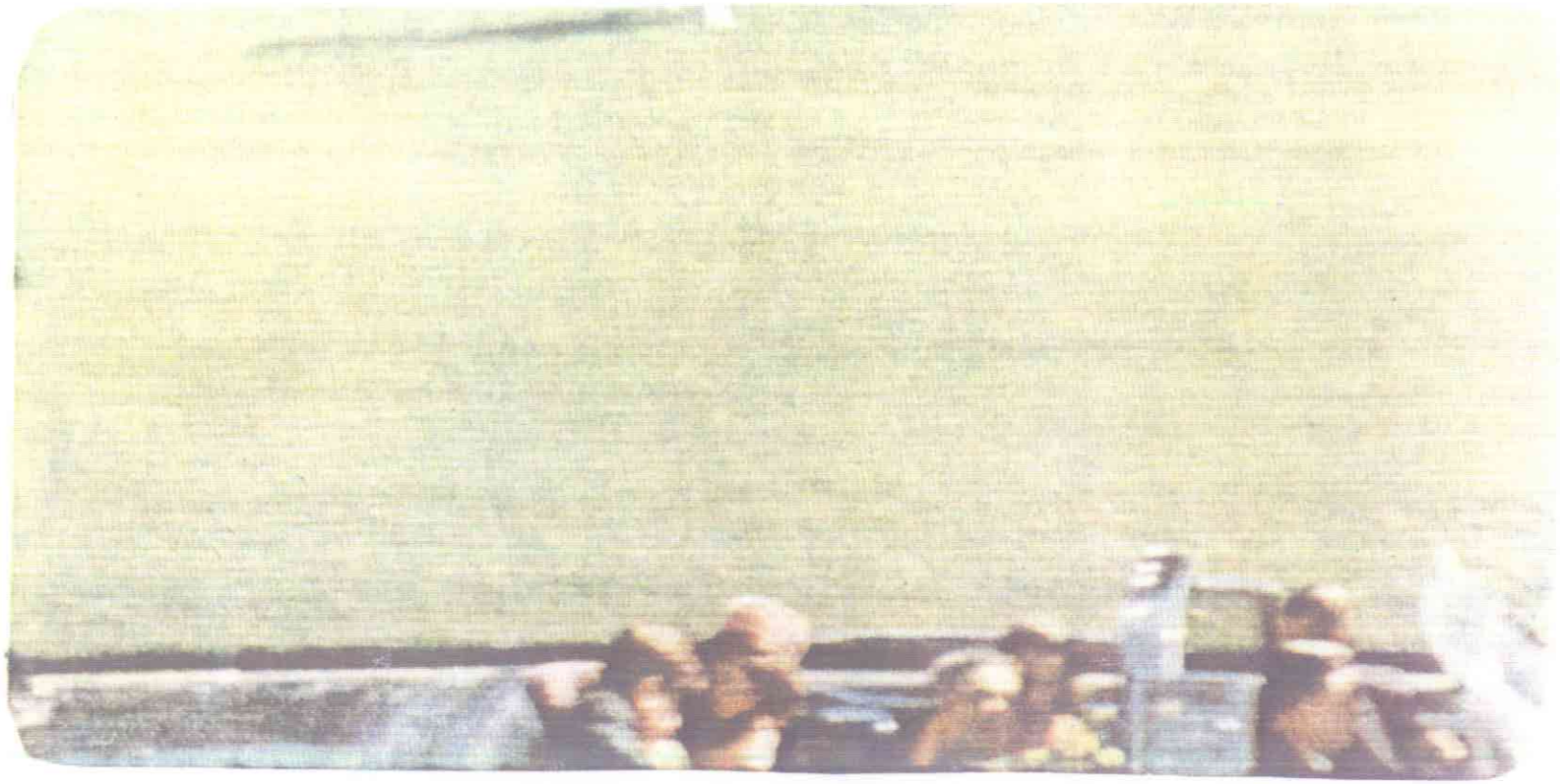
Greer noticing that two separate shots had not killed the President after Z-234 reached for a revolver with his left hand instead of speeding off. Z-255



Hiding the weapon between his two legs Greer glanced into the rear view mirror directly to his left. Noticing Hill approaching the limousine realized that he had only seconds to shot the President. Z-276

Z-312--Position of Greer's left hand in Z-312--In actual frame, Left hand appears to be Greer's but in reality is Roy Kellerman reaching for steering wheel of limousine while Greer turns and shoots the President at Z-313.

A split second between frames Z-312-313. At this point Secret Serviceman Agent William R. Greer is in the process of quickly turning this torso around enough to his right to quickly aim and fire the revolver directly at the President's head. (This reinactment shows the correct position Greer was in between frames Z-312-13). Greer turns his torso enoungh to his right to shoot the President at Z-313.



Z-312--This frame is very important because it is deceptive in appearance, it has deceived critics like Sam Aason, Robert Groden, and others from determining Secret Serviceman William R. Greer's guilt in shooting the President at Z-313. The deceptive part in this frame is the left hand appearing between the windshield and the two Secret Servicemen. In this frame the left hand appears to be that of Agent Greer's, and since it appears to contain no weapon how could it be possible for Greer to shot Kennedy an 1/18th of a second later. In truth it is not Greer left hand it is Secret Serviceman Roy Kellerman's left hand. (This can be proven because Agent Greer wore a gold wedding band on his left hand that can be seen on him in earlier photographs taken of the Presidential limousine that day.) What the viewer is actual seeing is Kellerman's left hand reaching for the steering wheel to steady the limousine while Agent Greer turns his torso further to his right enough to aim and fire a shot at President Kennedy which entered his frontal lobe and exited thru the flap on the right side of his head just past his right ear. What this frame hides from the viewer is the fact that Agent Greer is holding a revolver with his left hand just below the view of Abraham Zapruder's camera.